

## RUSSIA YIELDS PART OF TERRITORY AND WILL PAY INDEMNITY TO GERMANY

### BOLSHEVIKI LAY DOWN ARMS AGAINST GERMANY

### DECLARE COUNTRY HELPLESS

Allies Are Not Surprised at Russian Action in Accepting Degrading Terms of Peace—Releases Many German Troops for Western Front.

London, Feb. 19.—Defiant, even in surrender, Lenin and Trotsky have officially declared that they are now forced to sign a German peace which they denounce in the bitterest terms, because its conditions include:

1. Virtual annexation to Germany of Poland, Courland, Lithuania and parts of Euvoia and Livonia, under the guise of "independent states."
2. The retention of the Mood islands, which means control—economic and strategic—of the Gulf of Riga and practical domination of the entire Baltic sea. (Riga to remain a German city as per number one, since it is the capital of Livonia.)
3. An indemnity of \$4,000,000,000 to be paid, it is presumed, in the form of food and raw materials.

Preceding and following a Petrograd dispatch roughly outlining the above facts, there came from the Russian capital a steady stream of widely contradictory dispatches; some of them were dated as far back as ten days ago.

Out of the jumble of unconfirmed reports contained in those filed within the last 8 hours two were "important if true."

1. The bolshevik regime was said to have been overthrown by the social revolutionists. Tchernoff, who was chosen president of the recent short-lived constituent assembly over his bolshevik opponent, was said to have taken the reins of the government in hand as premier.
2. Lenin and Trotsky were said to be fleeing, to Riga, one report had it; "anywhere inside the German lines" said another.

Up to late this evening the official announcement of the bolshevik willingness to sign, under pressure, the extortionist German terms, seemed to stand authentic and superseding all other dispatches.

### Germans Take Cities

The pressure to which the bolsheviks were finally forced to yield was manifold. First and foremost was the resumption by the Germans of the invasion. Dvinsk, the great strategic stronghold on the Dvina, 140 miles to the southeast of Riga, fell to one German army without a cannon shot a few hours after the campaign had been resumed. Dvinsk had defied the invaders ever since September, 1915. They crossed the Dvina early today by a bridge the Russians had planned, but failed to destroy. "Little resistance" was offered, the official Berlin announcement says.

At the same time another German army under General von Linsingen practically walked into Lutzk, the Volhynian fortress taken and retaken many times in some of the bloodiest battles of the Russo-German war. On both sides of this stronghold they now are marching eastwards, in the direction of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. Two strategic roads are at their disposal, to bring up supplies and artillery. Kiev lies 240 miles to the east. That ancient city is in the throes of bloody orgies, the bolsheviks having for the time being the upper hand. From Berlin today was spread throughout the world a heartrending appeal by the Ukrainians for German aid, an appeal manifestly dictated from Wilhelmstrasse since it gives the desired pretext for the new invasion.

Besides being threatened with a land and sea drive on Petrograd, the bolsheviks were, and are, faced by terrific pressure from other causes. The capital itself and the whole of northern Russia is starving. Typhus has broken out and pestilence threatens. From the south large Cossack forces are reported marching on the capital. Country-wide discontent with the bolshevik rule grows hourly. Thousands of peasants inquired wrathfully why land was given them if it is to be taken away by the invader.

**Russians Duped**  
So Trotsky and Lenin saw no other course than that which in gloomy hours they have hinted they might be forced to take.

"If we are after all forced to make an imperialistic peace, (we will not tell our people it is a good peace; signing it we will tell them it is a shameful peace and our war on imperialism will go on until the wrong is righted."

Two political factors aggravated the bolshevik position and hastened, if they did not actually lead to, their surrender. Rumania, it appears now, betrayed them. They had counted upon the kingdom's sustained defiance to the Teutons and active aid against the Rada; in the event no such aid came, the Rumanians yielded to German intrigue, and a peace conference is about to begin at Focsani.

Then there was Austria, with her wily flirtation that made the Russian radicals believe the dual monarchy would "never allow a resumption of war." Vienna had made them believe an open break in the central alliance would follow such a move by Germany. When the crisis came, Trotsky sent S. O. S. calls to Count

## COURT

Court convenes in Manning on Mar. 11, Judge Sease presiding. The following is the jury:

### Grand Jury

W. P. Legg, Manning.  
W. T. Tobias, Jr., Manning.  
J. J. Barnes, Wilson.  
C. M. Thigpen, Manning.  
J. H. Rigby, Manning.  
M. B. Corbett, Paxville.  
Wallace Mathis, Summerton.  
W. D. Scurry, Manning.  
M. W. Graham, Davis Station.  
D. E. Geddings, Paxville.  
Hugh McFaddin, Sardinia.  
J. C. Jenkinson, Silver.

### Hold-Over Grand Jurors

Jos. H. Dickson.  
E. O. Rowe.  
R. F. Parrow.  
W. R. Holladay.  
S. F. Stone.  
W. M. Plowden.

### Petit Jury

R. T. Harrington, Manning.  
S. M. Williams, Manning.  
E. H. McFaddin, Lake City.  
Julien Weinberg, Manning.  
C. S. Rigby, Manning.  
Cooper McKenzie, Lake City.  
J. M. Boswell, Jr., Paxville.  
S. A. Barnes, Foreston.  
D. M. Evans, New Zion.  
H. P. Pender, New Zion.  
H. A. Hodges, Summerton.  
J. H. Timmons, Manning.  
P. L. B. Hodge, Alcolu.  
W. M. Hodge, Paxville.  
M. S. Stukes, Manning.  
W. H. Phodis, Foreston.  
C. A. Moody, Manning.  
A. J. Plowden, Summerton.  
W. D. Hicks, Turbeville.  
S. J. Smith, Manning.  
J. W. Griffin, Pinewood.  
W. T. Snyder, Manning.  
B. L. DuBoise, New Zion.  
E. H. Welch, Turbeville.  
W. S. Ward, Manning.  
T. R. Owen, Paxville.  
H. M. Thames, Silver.  
W. A. Hodge, Manning.  
M. C. Fischer, Summerton.  
J. N. Corbett, Wilson.  
I. N. Brunson, Paxville.  
S. L. Huggins, Manning.  
H. J. Broadway, Manning.  
J. O. Coker, Turbeville.  
A. G. Heriott, Manning.  
R. L. Gayle, St. Paul.

## AMERICAN WHO

### HELD KAISER'S HEAD

### COMES HOME

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 18.—The only American that ever came so close to the Kaiser as to hold the imperial chin in one hand, jostle the imperial head with the other, first this way, then that, and then the other way, whichever way he, the American, pleased, today stepped off a Norwegian liner here.

The man is Dr. Arthur N. Davis, of Piqua, O., for years the Kaiser's dentist, who left Berlin January 22, on a special pass signed by the Kaiser. He was reticent in answering questions. All he would say when asked about the food conditions in the empire was, "well, I don't look starved, do I?" He refused to discuss the Kaiser's health. As to German feeling toward America, he said:

"Not particularly bitter, so far as I could judge. The general opinion seems to be that America is not taking the war very seriously. To further questions he said:

"The German people realize that their submarine warfare has failed. They are now depending upon the army for success.

Peace, Dr. Davis said, was the chief topic of discussion in Germany when he left.

Passengers on the liner told reporters Dr. Davis had confided to them that the Kaiser apparently was being systematically deceived by his military and naval advisers.

**HOSPITAL MARK FOR HUN AIRMEN**  
Patients in the Building Badly Shaken by Explosions

With American Armies in France, Saturday, Feb. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—An American field hospital in a town within our Allies apparently was the target for a German aeroplane which flew over it last night and dropped several unusually heavy bombs.

The hospital, in which were a number of sick and wounded officers and men, was the building nearest the places where the German airmen dropped two different sets of bombs.

Fortunately none of the missiles reached their mark, although the hospital patients and the residents of the town were severely shaken by the explosions. American anti-aircraft guns engaged the enemy, but without success. The hospital probably will be moved to a less dangerous spot.

Czernin. They fell upon deaf ears. The whole flirtation had been—"just a flirtation."

But consistent to the core, the Utopia dreamers hesitated not, even when they grasped the menace of the trickery that had enmeshed them, to burn all bridges behind them that might still have led to an understanding with the allies. Mobs were allowed to rob and strip entente diplomats on the public squares, while Trotsky, addressing the "people's commissaries," denounced allies and neutrals alike as robbers and imperialists, because they had protested against the repudiation of Russia's debts.

## CANNOT SUPPLY THE DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

According to carefully prepared government reports, the total quantity of tobacco on hand in the warehouses of manufacturers and dealers in this country on January 1st, 1918, aggregated 1,176,234,657 pounds. This includes 779,292,224 pounds for which the marked weight was reported at the time it was packed or bailed, and 396,942,433 pounds for which the actual weight was reported. Of the total, 1,036,436,656 pounds was unstemmed, and 139,798,000 pounds stemmed leaf tobacco.

Dividing the stock on hand (exclusive of that in growers' hands) into its various classifications, there were 893,404,555 pounds of chewing, smoking, snuff and export types, compared with 758,378,735 pounds on January 1st, 1917. The quantity of burley tobacco on hand January 1st, 1918 was 177,206,800 pounds, compared with 188,157,761 pounds on the corresponding date a year ago. The stock of Virginia sun-cured (of which Richmond, Va., is the leading market) was 5,711,921, compared with 8,906,732 a year before. Of Virginia-farm tobaccos on hand there were on January 1st, 1918 a total of 45,122,818, compared with 46,347,511 the year before.

The figures for the bright yellow districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in which this city is particularly interested are as follows: 428,913,604 on January 1, 1918, compared with 332,360,249 a year before an increase of such stock on hand of nearly a hundred million pounds. This increase has been gradual since last April and is to be expected, since the sale of the crop grown in 1917 is now nearing its end, and sufficient time to handle and manufacture or export it has not yet been afforded. It is probable, too, that the crop was considerably larger than that grown in 1916, owing to the extraordinary demand and resultant high prices. Yet, great as this stock of bright tobacco is, it does not nearly equal the demand for it, which is constantly growing by leaps and bounds. If facilities were immediately available to export it, this entire stock would soon be quickly depleted.

It is a remarkable tribute to the demand for American leaf tobacco, that the English importers are crying for it, notwithstanding the fact that the average cost to the ultimate consumer

of every pound of leaf tobacco is fully two dollars per pound. A hurried computation wherein the British duty on imported tobacco is placed at \$1.54 per pound; the average cost at 40 cents to the British purchaser and the ocean freight about 10 cents per pound make up its high estimate of the cost of raw leaf tobacco in England. So great is the demand, however, that the British importers are fairly clamoring for more American tobacco to supplant the large normal European growth, now either curtailed immensely or prevented by war from being imported into England. Besides the normal imports of European tobacco we doubt not that imports from South Africa and India and other Asiatic points is almost wholly suspended, owing to lack of ships, the perils of war navigation and the necessity of giving precedence in freight transportation to food-stuffs.

The fact that tobacco is eagerly sought by millions, despite the almost prohibitive cost that may be put upon it after manufacture and allowing a profit for the jobber and the retailer and profiteering in an article so universally sought and that they are willing to pay such prices for it speaks eloquently of the tremendous present and continuing demand. It is absolutely safe to forecast an even greater demand during the coming year, and whenever there is the prospect of large profits, there will always be men who will take the risk of transporting it. Even if the war should end tomorrow the demand for tobacco would immediately become unprecendented and it would be several years before normal or pre-war supplies were accumulated by the European countries.

We cite these facts and figures by way of assuring tobacco growers that they need not fear overproduction and a declining market, even if the labor were available to increase the production. The fact is that with another draft in sight the available labor supply is going to be further depleted, and unless the female labor on the farms is attracted by the prospects of liberal returns for their work, it is going to be difficult, if indeed possible to increase the output.

Danville (Va.) Register

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS ANXIOUS TO GET TO THE FRONT

Too Eager to Get at Grips With Germans, Says Noted Officer

### U. S. OFFICERS CONFIRM IT

Declare Their Chief Trouble is to Restrain Impetuosity of Their Men

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Feb. 17.—American and French troops for several days back have been holding in unison the front line trenches on one of the most famous battlefields of the war, the name of which is known throughout the world. The immediate impression gained in conversation with both French and Americans facing the enemy side by side is that the union is not only of fighting forces, but of firm purpose to win victory by mutual aid.

"There is only one criticism to be made in connection with the Americans," said a distinguished officer to the correspondent who spent a whole day among the Americans holding the line. "They are too anxious to get at grips with the enemy."

American officers confirmed this, declaring that their chief trouble was to restrain their men.

### Well Satisfied

It is inadvisable to designate the units confronting the Germans, but all the men are bending to their task and they are anxious to have the people at home know that they are well satisfied and determined to perform to their utmost the duties before them.

"Tell the home folks that we are happy to be in the fighting. The work is hard and trying, but that is why we are here. Nothing could induce us to leave it until the job is finished and the Germans are beaten." This in substance are the expressions of dozens of American troops in the actual fighting line.

As to health of the men, today's record showed that there were only three sick among the entire force, comprising several thousands and these are cases of minor importance. Every care is taken to provide ample rations, hot when possible, which, however, is not always possible owing to the exposed position. The men are fully content with this and certainly appear fit and well. They have taken to trench and dugout life as if born to it.

## WAR EXPENDITURES ARE RELATIVELY LOW

McAdoo's Statement Covers Half of Fiscal Year Up to First of January

### MILITARY, \$1,762,000,000

Shipping Board Spent \$169,922,000; Navy About Equal Estimate \$550,936,000

Washington, Feb. 17.—Details of how various government departments are spending money in the war emergency were disclosed today in a financial statement by Secretary McAdoo covering the first half of the fiscal year up to January 1.

The military expenditure was \$1,762,000,000 in the six months, as compared with estimates of War Department heads that expenses for the entire year ending next June 30 would be \$8,790,000,000. Although the rate of expenditures consequently was far under the early estimates, the treasury statement shows that the outlay is increasing rapidly, amounting to \$450,000,000 in December, as compared with \$387,000,000 the month before.

### Shipping Board

A similar relatively low rate of expenses was recorded for the shipping board which spent \$45,774,000 in December, about \$2,000,000 less than the month previous, making total expenses for the six months \$169,922,000. Estimated expenses for the whole year were \$901,129,000.

The navy expenditures were about equal to preliminary estimates, amounting to \$550,936,000 for the six months, as compared with the estimated \$966,150,000 for the year.

These three departments accounted for the great bulk of the government's expenses. The outlay for most others was approximately the amounts anticipated.

The net public debt of the United States was \$6,664,359,997, about a billion dollars more than the month before.

## GOVERNOR SIGNS THE QUART A MONTH LAW

Columbia, Feb. 18.—Governor Manning tonight signed the new quarter-month law passed by the recent general assembly. It requires that probate judges before issuing permits for the monthly "medicinal" quart must be satisfied of the truth of the statements contained in the affidavit which must be made by the applicant, and that the permits can be issued by the probate judges only in person. The law will go into effect on March 10, which gives time for only two more permits for any individual under the present law. Sixteen judges of probate appeared before the governor in opposition to the measure. The hearing lasted for nearly two hours this afternoon.

## GEORGIANS LYNCH NEGRO

Victim Accused of Kidnapping 2-Year Old Baby

Fayetteville, Ga., Feb. 18.—"Bud" Cosby, a negro, was lynched last night by a mob of Fayette County citizens after he had attempted to rob the home of Mrs. Barney McElwaney, Aberdeen, and had kidnapped her two-year old boy, according to reports received here late tonight. The child was found by members of the mob yesterday morning, in a briar patch, uninjured, the reports said, and restored to its mother.

Mrs. McElwaney, her mother-in-law Mrs. Reese McElwaney, and the baby were alone in the home Saturday night when Cosby is alleged to have intruded. Mrs. McElwaney's husband, it was said here, is in the army. Cosby, after finding no money, drove the women from the house, it was reported, seized the child and escaped. A mob formed Sunday morning soon after reports were sent out of the attempted robbery and the kidnapping of the child. After an hour's search the baby was found in a briar patch about a mile from its home. Reports said the mob continued the search for Cosby all day Sunday, finding him last night at the home of another negro.

## CONSERVATION OF AMMONIA

Washington, Feb. 19.—Conservation of ammonia is urgently requested by the food administration, which today estimated that 20,000,000 pounds of the chemical will be required this year for the manufacture of war munitions. Ice and refrigerating plant owners are reminded that each pound of ammonia will make twenty hand grenades.

## ALLIES HAVE GOOD DAY IN THE WEST

London, Feb. 19.—The British scored successes today in raids on a wide front, inflicting many casualties and great damage in the German lines and returning with a number of prisoners. The actions were southeast of Ephepy and around Guillemont, where the Irish distinguished themselves near Ephepy, Lens and in the Houthout forest. On the Franco-German front artillery duels are raging without interruption in practically all of the vital sectors.

## COUPLE PLEADED GUILTY TO CHARGES

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 19.—Katherine Vanes Harrison, 18, and her husband, Charles C. Harrison, pleaded guilty today to manslaughter, in connection with the killing in December, 1915, of W. L. Warren, near here. They were sentenced to three years under the suspended sentence law. Harrison accompanied the girl on the auto trip upon which she admits she killed Warren for alleged wrongs. They were married three days later.

## MILEAGE BOOKS

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19.—Railroad companies of North Carolina have asked the state corporation commission for the privilege of furnishing only 1,000 mile mileage books at \$22.50 by the interstate commerce commission instead of the \$20 books already approved of by the interstate commerce commission for southeastern states.

## FORMER NEWSPAPER OWNER IS DEAD

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19.—Major William H. Bernard, founder of the Wilmington Morning Star, oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, and its owner and editor until about eight years ago, died this afternoon after a brief illness, aged 81.

## NEW BRIGADIER FOR CAMP JACKSON

Washington, Feb. 19.—Brig. Gen. Monroe McFarland and Brig. Gen. Edward A. Miller at San Antonio, Texas, both of whom were recently promoted from the rank of colonel, have received orders to report at new stations.

Brig. Gen. McFarland will command the 162nd infantry brigade of the 81st division at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and Brig. Gen. Miller will command the 6th artillery brigade of the new 6th division to be assembled at Camp McClelland, Anniston, Ala.

Camp Jackson is a national army camp and Camp McClelland a national guard mobilization camp.

Brig. Gen. McFarland has been recently chief of staff for the southern department at San Antonio and prior to that time was department intelligence officer. He is succeeded by Col. Lucius L. Durfee.

## ROOSEVELT CANNOT RECEIVE VISITORS

New York, Feb. 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt spent a very quiet day today. He saw no callers, the doctors deeming it advisable that he remain absolutely quiet. Joseph B. Bishop, former chairman of the Panama Canal commission, and a life-long friend of the former president, was among the callers refused admission to his room.

## NEW DRY DOCK AT CHARLESTON TO COST ABOUT FOUR MILLION

Daniels Asks for Sum of \$230,077,152 to Further Expand the Navy's Great Building Program

### TO BUILD NEW DESTROYERS

Marine Corps Will be Expanded to 50,000 Men and Part of Sum is to Pay New Men

Washington, Feb. 18.—Special: Charleston's Navy Yards to have a great new dry dock of the first class costing \$4,000,000. An estimate for this dock with the specific limit of cost, and with an initial appropriation of \$1,500,000, was sent to Congress today by Secretary Daniels, through Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The new provision is a substitute for the previous estimate for an extension of the present dock.

The possession of the 30-foot channel from the Navy Yard to the sea has proven of enormous value to Charleston in the emergency opportunities of the war. If that channel had to be provided now, the loss of time involved would divert many millions of dollars' worth of government improvements depending upon immediate access to the 30 foot basin.

### To Enlarge Navy's Program

Washington, Feb. 18.—Congress was asked by Secretary Daniels today for \$230,077,152 to further expand the navy's great building program, provide for more ordnance and ammunition, cover additional pay for an expansion of the marine corps from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men placed in this year's naval appropriation and meet other expenses not contemplated in this year's naval appropriation bill.

Of the total \$100,000,000 is for additional construction and to speed construction now under way. Mr. Daniels said most of this amount would be spent for vessels "smaller than cruisers," and explained that the unparalleled rapidity with which some yards were turning out destroyers had made it possible to place more contracts for these boats than had been thought possible. About a dozen new contracts already have been placed.

Some of the money will be spent for more of the Chaser-destroyers "being built by Henry Ford in his Detroit plant."

**Included in Estimates**  
The estimates include \$360,000 for a railroad from Washington to the naval proving ground, to be built by some railroad company; \$2,000,000 for the Norfolk navy yard dry dock, including quay wall connections, in addition to the \$3,450,000 previously estimated; and \$1,150,000 for a dry dock at Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, with limit of cost \$4,000,000, instead of merely providing for "extending dry docks."

This naval emergency fund of \$100,000,000 is to "enable the President to secure the more economical and expeditious delivery of materials, equipment and munitions, and to secure the more expeditious construction of ships authorized and for purchase and construction of such additional torpedo boat destroyers, submarine chasers and other naval small craft, to be expended under the direction and discretion of the President."

### To Expand Marine Corps

The language of the estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels authorizes the temporary increase of the marine corps from the present 30,000 to 50,000 men, and the pay of the marine corps originally estimated at \$22,153,371, is increased by \$12,300,000. It also increases by 25,000 the limit of cost of submarines authorized in the naval act of 1916.

The supplemental estimates include reserve ordnance supplies, \$17,000,000 increase over the previously estimated \$33,000,000; ammunition for vessels, \$5,000,000 in addition to previous estimate of \$32,686,120 new batteries for ships of the navy, \$10,000,000 increase.

## \$20,000,000 for CHARLESTON PASSED BY HOUSE

Urgent Deficiency Measure Totaling \$1,107,220,000 for Military and Naval Purposes Passed by Lower Body Without Record Vote

Washington, Feb. 18.—The billion dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying half a billion for the military establishment and large sums for the navy and other branches of the government was passed today by the House without a record vote.

In direct appropriations and in authorization for obligations during the remainder of this fiscal year, the total of the measure is \$1,107,220,000. It now goes to the Senate, where it will be given prompt consideration.

The urgent deficiency bill carries an appropriation of about \$20,000,000 for development of port terminals and storage facilities at Charleston. According to a special dispatch from Washington, printed in The Sunday News, all the items in the urgent deficiency bill affecting the War Department port terminal and storage plans at Charleston, as well as the naval items, were approved in the House Saturday afternoon.

The Helm commission recently recommended Charleston as the only port south of Hatteras suitable for development as a first class navy yard.